EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK | DIXON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1888. | NUMBER 1310

S. G. AUSTIN & CO.

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☞ NEW CARPETS ☜

The New Patterns and Colorings in Body and Tapestry Brussels, Ingrains &c.

—o—

New Oilcloths and Mattings, at

—o—

S. G. AUSTIN & CO.

—Winter lingers.

—Shoot the woodchuck.

—Below zero this morning.

—Leonine weather for March.

—The only ground hog should be sausage.

—Editor Cobb's early spring rabbit was probably frozen last night.

—"He tempers the wind to the shorn lambs" but the dealers keep the prices of coal up.

—C. O. Hussey is down from Franklin Grove.

—J. E. Thomas and G. McBride have returned from a trip east.

—J. A. D. Barnes is here with his family visiting relatives.

—Beede & Smith have their meat shop fixed up in fine shape.

—Fred Truman has returned from a trip to Chicago and up into Wisconsin.

—The river has fallen a little since yesterday, but the ice has been running all day.

—The Boston Bulletin bawls that the fish treaty "is enough to make codfish bawl."

—Sterling and Rock Falls people are much excited over the coal find below the latter place.

—E. J. Harden, a former Dixon boy, now a banker at Stratton, Nebraska, sends a neat pamphlet advertisement of his town.

—Theo. J. Hyde has a puzzle in this paper which simply refers to business and has no reference to his contemplated domestic affairs. This explanation will assist the reader in solving the conundrum.

—The Oregon Reporter says that "I. D. Appleford, of Polo, was elected alderman of the Fourth Ward" Dixon. We wonder if Editor Johnson believes that we must go to Polo to find good aldermanic timber?

—Our half dozen representatives to the Lake Forest College are home for a few weeks' vacation. They are Misses Grace Sickels, Emma Johnson, Florence Raymond, Messrs. Will Godfrey, George Steel and Will Morris.

—During the recent blizzard in New York, mayor Hewitt received assurance from the mayor of Bismarch that Dakota would render any assistance that was need by the snow buried citizens of the east. It was kind and thoughtful.

—Neighbor Cobb, of the Sterling Gazette, is a pusher. Through his own individual pertinacity he will have (or deserves as much) at Sterling, ere the fall rains set in, another dam, a government building, street railway, sewers, gas well, besides other improvements too numerous to mention. In all our newspaper experience we have never met an editor with ability to catch a boom by the hair as it was rapidly gliding by more fully developed than it is in Brother Cobb.

—Wm. H. Casterline (the soldier of the "Thirteenth" whom Palmer Atkins with great earnestness reported dead, is now a resident of Dixon) hands us a letter from a comrade who writes from Escondido county, California, as follows about prices: Wages, common laborer, per day two dollars; carpenters, three to four; masons, five; other skilled laborers about three. House rent very high; land from forty to three hundred dollars per acre; board five dollars and upwards per week.

—Attorney General George Hunt, candidate for re-election, appears to have no opposition to speak of; and this is as it should be. He has filled the office with marked ability, holding his own against such lawyers as Ben Butler and others of a national reputation. His mastery of the anarchist case was something phenominal. His brief on the law before the Illinois supreme court, attests his abilities in that direction. His argument before the United States supreme court in the same case is equally creditable.

—The city council resolved, as our readers understand, not to pay the water company hereafter any portion of the five thousand dollars per year water rent until better service is furnished; and now the Water company, by its superintendent, John Donnelly, makes reply, denying the charges of the city council and asks that the matter be referred to an engineer, as the contract stipulates We will give to morrow the reply that Mr. Donnelly has filed with the city clerk in answer to the report of the water committee.

—A rector of the church of England not long since was brought before the courts—under the English law any breach of church duty is punishable by the courts—on a charge of administering water instead of wine at communion. THE TELEGRAPH regrets to add that this unlawful act was perpetrated not on account of any temperance proclivities on the part of the English priest but simply from accident. When ready to administer the sacrament there was no wine at hand and so the pastor watered his flock. For this he was not fined but simply repremanded and compelled to pay the cost of the trial.

—It seems to us a long time; at least when we consider the occasion, since we boldly hinted that Theo. J. Hyde and Miss Nellie Watson would soon thereafter be joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. However, it was not so very long ago that THE TELEGRAPH spoke of the happy affair, and we are glad now to announce that our prophesy will be consumated on Wednesday next. We understand that the affair will be quiet as all such affairs sould be, in our opinion; and that Mr. Hyde has engaged rooms at the Nachusa House for himself and bride. We will extend congratulations at the proper time.

—Carter Harrison, at one time Chicago's best mayor, as he himself insisted, by observations in his travels through India gives us assurance that the farmers of Lee county, Illinois, and the northwest, need have no fear of the cheap wheat of that country of cheap labor and cheap lands. He has been investigating the wheat fields of that country and he declares that they can never rival those of the United States. The natives have no fuel except dried manure, and they consequently do not manure the ground. Then they clean the wheat on the ground and thorw in dirt and coarse sand to increase the weight All of these things Carter says will prevent the plains of India from long becoming a competitor of the northwest.

The following telephone message was sent us at our expense. "DIXON, Ill., March 12, 1888.—Editor Gazette, Sterling, Ills.: Mr. Plummer, Supt. of the Shoe Factory, drew out of the Dixon National Bank $3,500 to pay employes for two week's work. With the increase of hands the next payment will be over four thousand dollars." We are at a loss to understand why it should be sent, and particularly at our expense. We are not tooting the shoe factory, nor are we fighting it.—*Sterling Gazette.*

We have no idea, Brother Cobb, who sent that message but we must confess that for unadulterated gall it surpasses any thing that we supposed the most cheeky Dixon man could aspire to. Still you must confess, neighbor, that the payroll indicates that shoe factory is a good thing for Dixon.

—The New York Herald of the fifth instant, now before us, appears to have not a very exalted idea of the mental qualities required to fill the office of President of the United States; or else it has a very extravagant notion of the brain power called for in the newspaper business. Speaking of the presidential office—and of course the Herald does not refer to the present incumbent as that paper is Democratic—the editor says: "The work is easy compared to that of most busy men in civil life—of such men as the Washington correspondents of the press; nor does it, like the work of those gentlemen, require a high order of intelligence. There have been only three President who could have earned their living on a New York newspaper—Jefferson, Quincy Adams and Lincoln. Perhaps Garfield; but Garfield, with his verbosity, would have been so condensed by the news editors that he would have returned to his canal boat in disgust. Old Jackson might have done good fire reporting, but in any other department would have had the journal he served in a dozen libel suits a week. What journal would now pay for what Madison, Van Buren or Buchanan could write and what proofreader would endure Andrew Johnson's spelling?"

—As Dixon is interested in the shoe trade and tariff we give the following from Congressman Mills, of Texas, in a free trade speech lately: "Massachusetts can make boots and shoes cheaper than they can be made in the civilized world, and none are imported." To which the Haverhill Gazette makes reply: "Wrong again, Mr. Mills. There are French, English and Spanish boots and shoes imported and sold in this country, after paying the duty of from twenty-five to forty per cent. In regard to the Spanish shoes, were it not for the fact that their styles are unpopular here, having very high heels and other objections, they would be sold here largely in spite of the duty. Take off the duty on shoes, and in any grade of goods where labor enters into their construction to any extent, it would drive our own product out of the market in five years." If this be true free trade would knock our own shoe factory out of time in short order.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Five thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest of Tate, the Kentucky thief.

Parnell's arrears bill was rejected in the British commons Wednesday by a vote of 328 to 243.

Dispatches Wednesday night reported a blizzard in the northwest, floods in the east and Pennsylvania, and a cyclone in Georgia.

Col. Thomas McKissock, president of the Council Bluffs & St. Louis railway, is at the Laclede hotel, St. Louis, lying at the point of death.

An English sparrow flew against the face of B. M. Mills, a traveling salesman, of Lynn, Mass., at Omaha, Wednesday, knocking him down and putting out one eye.

McGarigle, the Chicago boodler, who escaped to Canada, was seen in Duluth last Friday, and went from there to Minneapolis. He did not seem to fear arrest, and said he hoped to be able soon to go back to Chicago.

The Chicago & Western Illinois Railroad company has filed articles of incorporation at Springfield, its capital stock being $3,000,000. The line is to run from Sycamore to Keithsburg, and from Byron to Streator.

A number of wealthy and public-spirited Chicago men have pledged a fund of $100,000 with which to construct an addition of 150 feet to the south end of the Exposition building, in order to provide for the permanent live stock exhibition that is to be made a feature of the annual fat-stock show.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lockwell have had nine children born to them in the past seven years, all of whom were either midgets or deformed. Three are dead. The last born weighed less than two pounds, and a finger ring will go over its hand and half way up its arm.

George W. Smith and Alex Kane, Ohio hybrid wheat swindlers, who have been operating among the farmers of a number of states, were lodged in jail at Springfield, Mo., Tuesday.

Frederick III. was gratified to learn that the czarewitch will attend his father's funeral. If there is any delay in his reaching Berlin the funeral will be postponed until Saturday.

A Sioux City rag picker found two drafts aggregating $3,000 in his dusty collection, and the town has not yet recovered its breath over the sensation that he returned the drafts to the Security bank, which owned them.

Medad V. Miller, a Dakota farmer, obtained $2,700 from two banks by fradulent practices, and they pursued him to Australia, the Mediterranean countries, Palestine, France, and England, finally overhauling him at Detroit.

A drunken woman on the floor and her little girl in spasms a few away was the discovery made by a Chicago policeman. The woman had sent to a neighboring groggery for 5 cents' worth of whisky, and on her way home the child had drank some of the poisonous stuff.

The directors of the Chicago board of trade have adopted a memorial to congress urging the construction of a ship canal around Niagara falls on the American side as a work of national necessity alike in the interests of commerce and as a means of defense to our exposed lake frontier.

A swinging bridge at Washington, N. C., was used Monday night by a party of lynchers to hang W. A. Parker on, and the bridge could not be opened until the body was removed. Parker assassinated Gen. Bryan Grimes seven or eight years ago, and had disappeared until his body was found as related.

Cruelty and barbarity almost beyond belief are revealed as the result of an invest gation of the management of the convict camp at Coal Hill, Ark. Prisoners have been literally flayed alive and then hurried into their graves before the fearful facts could leak out. The warden in charge of the camp has fled to escape punishment, and a reward of $200 for his arrest is offered.

HELP WANTED.

We can give employment to a large number of boys, aged from sixteen to eighteen years; also women and young girls. Apply at once. *RIVERSIDE SHOE CO.*

937 1287tf *Dixon, Illinois.*

WE WILL WELCOME

All of Delightful Dixon's dweller's to inspect our Mammoth, Magnificent, Model Assortment of brand new Wall Paper, Ceiling Decorations, Curtains, Fixtures, Pure Paints, Oils and Drugs. We offer for this Spring's sale 25,000 rolls of Artistic Wall Paper, in New, Rich Colors, Designs and Styles, with Bright, Beautiful Borders to match; these are the Choicest Patterns of 12 noted manufacturers. 1000 Delicate, Desirable, Designs, in nice New York Fancy Curtains; 2000 yards Plain Cloth; all colors by the yard. The perfect Curtain Fixtures very cheap. Also 2500 gallons of Sherwin-William's Pure Prepared Paints, 10 tons of Masury's Colored Paints; these brands are acknowledged by all Practical Painters, as being the Best in the market, and Linseed Oils, in fact everything needed in the Paint line. Fine floor paints a specialty. We intend to give this business our personal attention, and, aided by accomplished assistants, feel confident of pleasing and accomodating all who may need any of these Useful Articles. Handsome Harmony, Popular Prices and Grand Goods guaranteed.

TILLSON & HAYDEN
Pharmacists.

A. F. ROBINSON sells Boots and Shoes.

DIXON, Ill., March, 6 1888.

The co-partnership heretofore existing as firm of McKenney & Hackett is dissolved by limitation this day and all parties owing the firm will make immediate settlement to the undersigned.

1298w2 D. W. McKENNEY.

Buggies and Harnesses at Pitcher's. Largest stock and lowest prices. 1275tf.

PAPERING AND PAINTING.

Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering painting and decorating in good style and on short notice. 1000tf

RETAIL COAL MARKET.

Corrected daily by L. D. PITCHER dealer in Coal of all kinds, Wood &c. Telephone No. 19. Delivered in any part of the city. Prices:

Hard Coal, Nut or Range,	per ton	$ 9.00
" Indiana Coal, Lump,	"	5.00
" Illinois Coal, 3d v, lump,	"	4.00
" McOlive, Lump,	"	4.00
Soft Coal, Nut,	"	3.00
Blossburg, Smithing	"	7.00
Hard Wood, Green	per cord	4.50
" " Dry,	"	5.00
Pine Kindling, Dry.	"	4.00

Low prices on Statements at this office

A PASTOR CURED BY FAITH.—Rev. Dr. John Williamson, Pastor Michigan Ave. Church, Chicago, has been cured by faith; Jas. A. Sterling, County Assessor, Roseburg, Or., was not cured by faith, but by Acker's Blood Elixir. He says: —"I have derived so much benefit by taking Acker's Blood Elixir, that I unhesitatingly endorse it as a medicine of unusual reliability. I urge all who may be afflicted with disorders of the blood, to give this most excellent remedy a fair trial, because I am sure, after doing so, they will corroborate this statement of mine and thank me for making it." This wonderful Blood Elixir is guaranteed and sold by Tillson & Havden. 4

Ball and Wedding Invitations neatly executed at this office.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT on the North side. A very desirable and pleasant home. Inquire of 1308w4 S. C. ELLS.

MY RESIDENCE on Second street near the College, has gas and city water; also ten lots on Peoria street, three blocks from High School. These are choice lots covered with shade trees. Terms low, on Time 955 1297 w4* H. E. HAND.

WANTED.

MAN.—Smart, reliable man, eighteen or twenty years old, to drive milk wagon. A. G. JUDD, 1308 At County Treasurer's office.

A YOUNG woman as nurse for an elderly lady MRS. G. H. SQUIRES.

RIVERSIDE REAL ESTATE.

John M. Julien, the Real Estate Agent on Galena street, has a number of choice town lots located within two blocks of Riverside Shoe Factory, which he will sell very reasonable, and on easy terms. Also other valuable property in all parts of the city For terms call on or address JOHN M. JULIEN, Dixon.

Announcement.

J. M SANTEE respectfully announces himself as a candidate for Highway commissioner for the town of Dixon at the coming election, and would be glad of the support of his many friends. 1307 957tf*

SAMUEL BENNETT is a candidate for Highway Commissioner, for Dixon township, at the coming election, and would be glad of the support of his friends. 956 1303tf

At the solicitation of my many friends I announce myself as a candidate for Collector at the coming spring election. JULIUS MEYER.

WILLIAM REILLY wishes to announce himself as a candidate for Collector at the coming spring township election, and would be glad of the support of his neighbors.

C. M. CROPSEY, (the city truckman) desires to say to the people that he will be a candidate for Collector at the next township election, and would be thankful for the support of his friends.

WILLIAM GEPHART respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Collector at the coming spring election, and would be thankful for the support of his many friends.

D. J. SNYDER wishes to announce to his many friends of Dixon that he will be a candidate for Collector at the coming spring election, and would be thankful for the support of friends.

As Candidate for office of Collector at the coming spring election I respectfully ask the support of the citizens. L. T. MERRIAM.

THE

Dixon Milling Co.

Are now selling

FL:O:U:R

At Wholesale and Retail!

Prices were never lower, and the quality was never

EXCELLED.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED

OR : MONEY : REFUNDED.

L-I-G-H-T!

YOUR PLACE OF

BUSINESS

WITH THE MAMMOTH

ROCHESTER LAMP

☞ Prices Lowest. ☜

D. S. HORTON,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.

TELEPHONE NO. 15.

THE ESTEY.

Music in our houses,
Music in the air,
Music from the *"ESTEY"*
Means music everywhere.

Music on the hills,
Music in the hall,
The tone of this piano
Brings joy to one and all.

So be sure and buy the *"ESTEY,"*
And peace in your family keep;
They are sold by R. A. RODESCH
And 'tis said he sells them cheap.

BROWNING & KING'S

SPRING SAMPLES

—FOR—

CUSTOM MADE SUITS!

—AT—

CHARLEY'S

Suits Made to Order for $15

Fine Line of Boys Clothing Just Received

Boy's Pants Only	25cts
Boy's Fur Crushers	50cts
Men's Fur Crushers	60cts
Men's Wool Hats	25cts

With each dollar purchased one chance given to draw one of JOHN LORD'S buggy's at

CHARLEY'S

OPERA BL'K with RODESCH.

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

We are now receiving the largest and most select stock of Wall Paper, Borders, Centers, Flock Window Shades and Fixtures ever before offered in this market. You will find our prices very low. We will take pleasure in showing you these goods. Come and see us.

TRUMAN & CO.

(NO. 3 OPERA BLK.

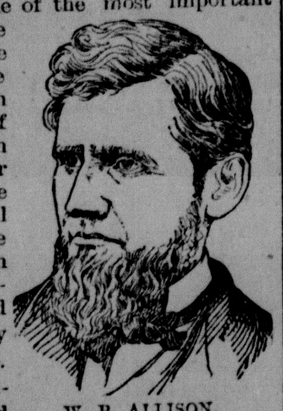
Successor to T. J. HYDE & CO.

THEY'RE ALL FOR ALLISON

IOWA REPUBLICANS GIVE THEIR SENATOR A SEND-OFF.

He Goes to the National Convention with a Solid Backing—Dolliver, the Young Orator, Does the Formal Presentation—The Resolution of Indorsement—Mayor Hewitt Talks—Cullom's Position.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 22.—The Republican convention which opened at 11 a. m. Wednesday was one of the most important ever held in the state, from the fact that it is the formal introduction to the country of William B. Allison as a candidate for president of the United States. All the delegates here were Allison men of the most pronounced type, and it was Allison day from the word go. The hall was brilliantly adorned with the national colors, while portraits of Iowa's "favorite son," and other leaders were in conspicuous places, among them those of Gen. Grant and the murdered Garfield.



W. B. ALLISON.

When the assembly was called to order all the boxes in the Grand Opera house, where it was held, were filled with ladies, while every inch of standing room was occupied by delegates and other Republicans when Chairman Beardsley of the state central committee, took the chair and introduced Rev. Dr. Ames, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church in this city, who offered an eloquent prayer, invoking the divine blessing upon the Republican party and its standard-bearer.

J. P. Dolliver, of Fort Dodge, was then introduced as temporary chairman, and was received with deafening cheers. He spoke in high eulogy of the Republican party and its great statesman, William B. Allison. He reviewed his career in public life and his special fitness for the presidency. The speech was interspersed with many witty hits, which kept the convention in a roar of laughter. At the close of Mr. Dolliver's speech a life-size portrait of Senator Allison was lowered over the stage amid prolonged cheering and great enthusiasm.

Referring to Senator Allison Mr. Dolliver said:

If we can find a man whose record is part of the life of this generation; a man who fills the full measure of public usefulness and eminence; a man whose conservative wisdom has earned the confidence of the business world; a man whose modest generosity has escaped the venom of rivalry and the poison of disappointment; if we can find such a man we can not only elect him president, but with his name we can permanently restore the fallen fortunes of the Republican party. Such a man is William B. Allison, the log-cabin student of Ohio—the statesman of Iowa.

* * * * * * * * *

"The Republican party is appoaching the crisis of its history. It is perfectly evident that there are Republican voters enough in the United States to elect a president, not counting the neighborhoods where the judges of election are authorized to cast the vote of the township. It is equally certain that unless the party can subdue the noise of faction, and dissolve the partnership of prejudice and malice, we need a solicitor in bankruptcy worse than a candidate for president. It is in vain to look for help in the dissensions that vex the camp of the enemy.

But we need not send for Ignatius Donnelly to decipher the president's message, the old platform of the slave power, cut with a pair of scissors from the Confederate constitution. On the issue presented, the west and the east have a common interest. With the east it is a question of something to eat. With the west it is for the present a question of somebody to feed.

For thirty years the Democratic party has made no suggestion worth anything for any purpose. Even the period of the civil war, a time when the minds of men in every hamlet felt the contagion of great thoughts, and men's hearts by nearly every fireside trembled with the breath of inspired purposes, even such a time suggested nothing to the Democratic party except a confused notion that somebody was violating the constitution. But whether it was Jeff Davis or Abraham Lincoln they couldn't tell; and many of them do not know to this day. My theory is that men who went through that momentous speech withtheir eyes shut are not likely to ever see daylight again.

Hence it is that in their zeal for a platform they have invaded the cemetery. What seems to them a discovery in political economy is in point of fact a grave robbery.

John C. Calhoun, who wrote the president's message, had a statesman's reason for the platform of the slave power. The constitution of slavery required for its life open ports with the world. In vain did any man plead before the bar for the dignity of labor. There was no place in the system for the hand of skill, while the labor question, the imperious problem of our times, was only a question of bread and rags. The trouble with the Democratic party is that they are blind to the new order of events. They do not yet understand that the new generation of the south has cast aside the plantation politics of other days. They have not heard the new voices of industry from the mountains of Virginia, from the furnaces of Alabama, from the spindles of Atlanta. They have not seen the new signs of commercial life, inviting men and money to enter the old wilderness of slavery, and by the magic of free labor convert its hidden resources into the countless gifts of wealth. The Republican party understands the present because it comprehends the forces that lie behind it. The traditions of the Republican party are safe in Allison's hands.

The preliminaries were soon accomplished, and then the convention adjourned until 2 p. m., when the permanent organization was made by the selection of Governor Larrabee for chairman, William Walker, of Van Buren county, for secretary, and J. M. Buchanan, of Iowacounty, and Julien Richards, of Blackhawk, for assistant secretaries.

Governor Larrabee being ill, Temporary Chairman Dolliver presided at the afternoon session. Col. D. B. Henderson was elected a delegate at large to the national convention by acclamation. Objection being made to electing the other three in the same way, a ballot was taken, which resulted in the election of J. S. Clarkson, J. P. Dolliver, and Dr. Perkins. The convention then adopted the following resolution unanimously and with tremendous cheers:

"Realizing at this time, on the eve of the meeting of the national convention, that a platform of principles by the Republicans of this state is not required further than a declaration of reaffirmation of past announced positions of the party, yet the Republicans of Iowa improve this opportunity to declare that with unanimity and enthusiasm we present the name of William B. Allison to the national Republican convention for nomination for the office of president of the United States. And we do this not from a feeling of state pride, but from a profound conviction that we are acting in obedience to an obligation now resting upon Republicans everywhere to urge the selection of only the strongest and best candidate. His quarter of a century of public service in both branches of congress has been conspicuous for loyalty to the republic, fidelity to the principles that underlie the government, profound knowledge of the material resources and needs of the nation, great wisdom and skill in finance, and for broad and prudent statesmanship. In party counsels he has been the wise and trusted counselor, and to the opposition the fearless but ever-courteous foe. He is genial, affable, and approachable, never acting from passion, rarely from impulse, but uniformly from calm consideration and judgment. Kind in thought, in speech and in purpose, the embodiment of personal and official integrity, he presents a rare combination of all the elements for a strong party candidate, and a wise, popular and honest executive, and we commend his name to the judgment of the Republicans of the nation."

Col. Hepburn made a stirring speech, and a club was organized to go to Chicago in June. A ratification meeting was held at the Grand Opera house at night.

Ohio Democratic Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., March 22.—The Democratic state central committee met here Wednesday evening to fix time and place for holding the state convention. There was a sharp contest for the place, but Dayton, which was represented by a strong delegation of the Gravel Hall club, secured it, and May 15 and 16 was selected as the time. Candidates for state officers and for delegates-at-large to the national convention are to be chosen.

HEWITT EXPLAINING AGAIN.

Why the Irish Shouldn't Be Wrathy—Also Why the G. A. R. Should Be Amiable.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Mayor Hewitt was overrun Wednesday with visitors and letters congratulating him upon his utterances in favor of recognizing only the American flag. He said to a reporter that the Irish were wrong if they supposed he had any disregard for them. His record in congress showed that he took a prominent part in behalf of the Irish-American prisoners in 1882, and against Minister Lowell's course. In regard to the criticisms of the G. A. R. because he opposes a bill to prefer veterans for office he said the services of his firm during the war had been officially recognized by the government. Instead of making money out of government contracts, it was admitted that they had practically thrown their foundries open to the government at cost. The government at one time could not buy sufficient gun iron abroad. Mr. Hewitt then went to England disguised himself as a workman, obtained employment in one of the foundries there, and thus learned the secret of making gun iron. He introduced the process in his works here, and thus enabled the government to obtain gun iron at home. The books of the firm show a total loss of $100,000 on government work. Mr. Hewitt thought he was getting a poor recognition for these services in the abuse of G. A. R. men.

Cullom Not Expectant, But Willing.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 22.—In reply to a newspaper notice written by Edward P. Brooks, of Peoria, Ills., late consul to Cork, Senator Cullom, under date of March 20, has written the following letter:

"I do not expect to be nominated for president either in this year of our Lord, 1888, or in any other; but I am, nevertheless, just as grateful to my friends for their kindly notices as if I were an active candidate, with great anticipations of success. I do not disguise the fact that if the nominatian should come to me unsought on the supposition that I was the strongest man, and in the belief that I would make a good president, I would appreciate it most highly, and accept with thanks, make the best fight I could afterward, and if elected, in the language of Harrison, of Chicago, 'Try to make a model president.'"

SCHURZ'S TRIBUTE O WILHELM.

A Warm Eulogy of the Dead Kaiser by His Exiled Countryman.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Steinway hall was crowded Wednesday night with representative German and American citizens gathered to take part in memorial services for the late Emperor William. The hall was draped in black, but also decorated with flowers. There was an imposing musical progrmme in addition to the speeches. Hon. Carl Schurz, speaking in German, said he saw before him the strict republican as well as the man who, when he was on the other side of the ocean, was a strict monarchist. He was also addressing the descendants of those who came here in 1848 as exiles, and at that time hardly believed that they could ever honor, even in death, one of the princes who drove them from their fatherland. But as citizens of the American republic the children of that fatherland were free to assemble and express their sympathies with the destinies of the nation to which their fathers owed allegiance. The assemblage of German citizens of the United States did not voice the language of tribute to majesty, but this meeting proved the depth of true mourning among Germans on this side of the Atlantic. The dead emperor, Mr. Schurz said, was not a republican. He was a firm believer in the divine right of kings, but at the same time was the most popular monarch of this century. He possessed qualities which are the greatest treasures in a ruler—the clear sight of genius to recognize the wisdom and ability of others, to follow their advice and thereby accomplish the greatest of aims and objects. He was not a conquerer. All his wars tended towards uniting and benefiting the German nation. It can be truly said of him that he prevented more wars than he proclaimed. His heir, Mr. Schurz concluded, follows him in his glorious example, and upon him the German nation bestows the love they have felt for his father.

Methodist Ministers Are [illegible]

TOPEKA, Kan., March 22.—At the annaul state conference of the Methodist church, in this city, a resolution was almost unanimously passed declaring in favor of national prohibition and refusing to support any party which does not stand squarely upon a temperance platform.

A BIG JOB IN FIGURES

LAID OUT FOR THE PROPOSED COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

The House Spends a Day on Legislation for the Sons of Toil—Heard Enough About the American Hog—Denis Kearney Talks to the President—Electric Shock to the Capitol Building.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 22.—The interests of labor occupied the greater part of the time of the house Wednesday, the first move being into committee of the whole on the bill referring to the court of claims for adjustment the accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics arising under the eight hour law. Quite a number of short speeches for and against the bill were made. Tillman of South Carolina said the passage of this bill would give the court of claims all it could do for the next five years, for as far back as 1884 the claims amounted to nearly $30,000,000. He stigmatized the bill as an attempted raid on the treasury.

Tarsney of Michigan declared it was a revolting proposition that men sent here to make laws should themselves publish to the country that they as representatives, violated the very laws they told their constituents to obey. He stated that the committee on labor had given careful hearing to the mechanics and laborers, who asked that which should never be denied in any civilized country—the right to go into the courts of their country and have their rights and the duties of the government defined and placed on record. Tarsney then moved that the committee rise, stating that his intention was to let the bill go over until April 16 in order that the gentlemen who were shooting at a bird that they didn't see, and that wasn't there, might have an opportunity to examine the record and become better informed as to the merits of the case than their speeches indicated them to be.

The committee then rose and the bill went over, and shortly afterward the house again went into committee of the whole on the bill to establish a department of labor, and a long and at times exciting debate followed.

Buchanan of New Jersey moved to strike out the clause charging the commissioner to ascertain the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States, in leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production, and under a classification showing the different elements of cost or approximate cost of such articles of production. Buchanan said that the commissioner would be unable to gather the information with the force at his disposal, and if the force were increased sufficiently to enable him to do so, the expense of the department would become so great that he feared congress would refuse to appropriate the money.

Mill of Texas regarded the clause as the most important feature of the bill. The people were told that the wages of labor on the other side of the ocean were less than those on this side, and that the cost of production was less in Europe than in America. Who knew whether that was true or not? He wished the clause to be left in the bill so the commissioner could get the information.

Randall of Pennsylvania offered an amendment, which was adopted, extending the inquiry to be made by the commissioner of labor to the amount of wages paid in various industries. A number of other amendments extending the scope of the inquiry to be made by the commissioner was also adopted so as to include information as to whether any convict made goods are imported into this country, and from what countries; the profits of the manufacturer and producer of dutiable articles, the comparative cost of living in this country and Europe, and the kind of living; the effect of the protective tariff in the United States on agricultural industry, and especially as to its effects on the mortgage indebtedness of farmers.

Milliken of Maine offered an amendment requiring the commissioner to investigate the Mills tariff bill, and to report what effect it would have on the labor and industry of the United States and on foreign industry, and on the profits of foreign manufacturers and the markets of the American farmers, but the amendment was not acted upon before adjournment.

BOTH HOUSES BUCKLE TO WORK.

A Big Day's Business Transacted in Congress—Synopsis of the Proceedings.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 22.—The senate Wednesday postponed consideration of Blair's bill to give preference to Confederate veterans in appointments of ex-rebels to office until Tuesday next, after Vance had denied a statement by Blair that there were 20,000 dependent ex-Confederate soldiers in North Carolina alone, Vance said North Carolina did not permit any ex-Confederate soldier to want. The bill providing for inspection of meats for export and prohibiting the importation of adulterated food was passed. A bill was passed giving soldiers who have lost both hands or their use $100 per month pension, and the bill allowing war nurses who served six months $25 per month was considered, but went over on Beck's objection. The senate substitute for the Sioux reservation division bill of the house was passed. A bill was reported providing for a conference of representatives of this country and the South and Central American nations to encourage closer relations, and arbitration of differences, and the senate adjourned.

Randall presented to the house a memorial of the Philadelphia board of trade against the Mills tariff bill. The bill to refer claims of government employes for compensation for labor performed in excess of eight hours per day to the court of claims was debated, Rogers of Arkansas, Tillman of South Carolina, and Taulbee of Kentucky opposing and Tarsney, Bland, Dingley, and Lodge advocating its passage. It was laid over without action until May 16. Bills were passed to prohibit the use of contract labor goods by the departments or on public works of any kind and to prevent the employment of convict or alien labor in a similar manner. In committee of the whole the proposed agricultural department was discussed and numerous amendments adopted making it the duty of the commissioner to investigate the whole subject of wages, cost of living, cost of production, etc., at home and abroad. Pending action on a motion to make it the commissioner's duty to inquire and report the effect of the Mills tariff bill on the labor and industry of the United States the house adjourned.

THAT AMERICAN PORKER.

Investigators Apprehensive That He Is Becoming Too Well Known.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 22.—At the meeting of the house committee on agriculture Wednesday the question of the general tendencies in the investigation being made by the committee in connection with the consideration of the bill to tax compound lard was discussed. Members of the committee held that unless there was a limit fixed, the counsel representing the two sides of the question in their contentions would do great injustice to American meats and hog products generally in foreign markets, and do violence to the export trade. Several members defended the American hog, and held that in this investigation no argument or testimony should be permitted except that which had a direct bearing upon the wholesomeness of the various brands of lard.

Laird of Nebraska said that in the interest of his constituency in particular, and hog producers in the great west in general, he wanted to have this investigation confined to its legitimate channels. He said that there seemed to be a representative present before the committee by counsel for every interest except the producer; that the producers of Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Illinois, together with the consumers, were the actual parties interested in this investigation, yet are the only ones not heard. He thought it time for somebody to speak for the American hog, and he contended that neither the committee nor congress should allow a petty contention between competing tradesmen to bring wholesale ruin upon the heads of the innocent producers of the west. He charged that the fact that hogs were now slaughtered and their products put up in the west instead of the east, as was the case formerly, was at the bottom of the charges against the hog pro-duct.

The committee adopted a rule that in taking testimony hereafter nothing shall be received except it be in rebuttal of that offered, that is not directly pertinent to the question whether cotton seed oil, stearine, etc., are wholesome and nutritious.

DENNIS KEARNEY DISSATISFIED.

He Objects to the Chinese Treaty and Goes Home Disgusted.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 22.—Dennis Kearney had an interview with the president Wednesday and denounced the pending Chinese treaty. He said that under the clause permitting Chinamen worth $1,000 to return in case they left the country, each $1,000 would be made to do duty for 1,000 incoming Chinamen. The president said he thought the treaty could at least be tried for a while. Kearney said that if it was it would mean the loss of the fourteen electoral votes of the Pacific coast to the Democratic party. He further told the president that it would require an armed man at every forty rods of the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia to prevent Chinamen from coming over the line.

In conclusion, Kearney said to a reporter: "I'm going back to 'Frisco to-morrow to report my non-success to my people. I've been unsuccessful before committees of both houses and at the White House, too."

The Statesmen Electrified.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 22.—One of the hardest thunder storms ever experienced in this section visited Washington City Wednesday afternoon. A dazzling flash of lightning played around the goddess of liberty on the top of the dome of the capital between 2 and 3 o'clock, accompanied by a deafening report. Vivid streaks of blue flame shot through the house and senate chambers, and senators and representatives jumped from their seats affrighted. Burst of light shot from every telegraph instrument in the building, and in an instant all telegraph was cut off. The United Press operator was about to open his key to transmit a senate special when it seemed that a ball of fire two or three inches in diameter jumped from the magnet. The lightning also struck, and seemed to completely envelop, the Washington monument.

The Adulterated Food Measure.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 22.—The bill which passed the senate Monday to provide for an inspector of meats and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink contains a provision authorizing the president, whenever he is satisfied there is good reason to believe that such importations are being made, or about to be made, to issue a proclamation suspending the importation of such articles for such period of time as he may think necessary.

Another section provides that whenever the president shall be satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by or under the authority of any foreign state against the importation to or sale in such foreign state of any products of the United States, he may direct that such products of that country as he may select shall be excluded from importation to the United States.

More Land Forfeitures in Prospect.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 22.—A bill was reported favorably by the house committee on public lands Wednesday morning which declares forfeiture of a part of the lands granted to the Southern Pacific railroad in California. The forfeiture involves all lands upon lines of road not completed within the contract time. This is regarded as an indication of what the committee will recommend as to all other subsidized roads, except in cases where there has been a total failure to construct lines.

A Patent on Magnetic Attraction.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 22.—A patent has been granted Elias E. Reis and Albert H. Henderson, of Baltimore, Md., on an apparatus for increasing the tractive power of locomotives and other vehicles propelled by electricity. The patent covers the use of electric currents for increasing the tractional adhesion between the driving-wheels and rails, thus increasing 100 per cent. the tractive power of locomotives and self-propelled motor cars.

Spanish Peasants Perishing.

MADRID, March 22.—The unusually severe weather is causing much suffering throughout northern Spain. Many peasants have perished in the snow, and large numbers of sheep and cattle have been buried. The immense snow drifts in certain regions have caused serious floods in others.

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HOLOCAUST IN OPORTO.

SCORES OF THEATRE-GOERS CREMATED AND SUFFOCATED.

Eighty Bodies Already Recovered and More in the Ruins—The Cyclone Drops Down in Georgia and Leaves a Path of Havoc and Death—Names of Some of the Killed and Wounded—Suffering in Hungary and Spain from Flood and Cold.

OPORTO, Portugal, March 22.—Flames in the theatre in this city Tuesday night caused a fearful panic, in which fully 100 people lost their lives, while as many more were so badly burned and crushed that there is small hope of their recovery. The play was a popular one, and the house was crowded, the seats in the auditorium being filled, while the galleries were packed. The performance had gone smoothly on until the last act, when the stage was set to represent a banqueting hall. A large chandelier hung from the flies, over the center of the table, around which the actors were seated. Being but a temporary contrivance, the chandelier was insecurely fastened, and was swayed from side to side by the draught from the back of the stage.

The act was nearly over when one of the cloth scenes was seen to catch fire from the gas jet. In a moment the flames seized upon the remainder of the stage setting and almost instantly the entire place was in a blaze. At the first discovery of the flames some one in the theatre gave the alarm, and the entire audience made a rush for the exits. Means of egress were few, and even those who reached them first had difficulty in passing through, for in their frantic efforts to escape men endeavored to save themselves by pulling others back. Many women fainted, and falling to the floor were tramped to death. The exits were soon choked up, but the crowd inside still fought their way toward them, and slowly reached the open air, bruised and bleeding, and many with their clothing torn from their bodies.

On the arrival of the fire apparatus it was found impossible to rescue any of those remaining in the auditorium, as the entire building was a mass of seething flames. For some time after the fire was quenched no attempts could be made to bring out the bodies of the dead, as the ruins were too hot to admit of any work being done in them. It was nearly noon before any of the bodies were brought out, but when once commenced the work was carried rapidly on. The remains were carried from the ruins one by one and taken to the morgue which was soon filled. The greater part of the bodies were taken from the upper tiers of the galleries, where whole families were found suffocated and burned. A few of the victims died from suffocation, but the greater part of them were burned, many of them beyond recognition.

Near the doors and exits the bodies were found in great piles, those on top being burned to a crisp, while those underneath showed no signs of having been touched by the flames, death having evidently been caused by suffocation and the great weight of those who fell upon them. Eighty bodies have already been recovered and it is known that there are many others still in the ruins.

Those who succeeded in making their escape fled frantically through the streets, many of them with their clothing torn into rags, and paid no attention to the cries of the wounded, who, though they had managed to save their lives, were scarcely able to walk after reaching the open air. Many of the injured will undoubtedly die. The physicians and surgeons in the city are busy attending to the sufferers, but the calls for medical and surgical aid are so constant that they are unable to answer them all.

THE RAVAGING CYCLONE.

A Portion of Georgia Devastated and a Number of People Killed.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 21.—Advices received Wednesday night show that a cyclone which visited Georgia Tuesday night was much more destructive than at first supposed, a number of deaths having resulted, as well as great damage to property. As far as now known the towns of Cochran, Eastman and Lumber City, in the southern part of the state, were the most severely stricken. A well known man of Eastman named Whiddon was killed there. Four unknown men are reported killed in the outlying districts of Lumber City.

A tree was blown against a moving train on the Northeastern railway, killing a negro named Reese, and injuring several passengers. The wounded have been sent to their friends and cared for in the neighborhood of Lumber City. The dead are: Joseph Geibel, of Indianapolis; Joe H. Turner, of Virginia; W. B. Whiddon, of Eastman, Ga.; B. V. Holland, of Virginia, a prominent turpentine manufacturer. The seriously wounded are: W. L. Wilcox, of Chauncey, head, face and side; B. B. Rawls, of Virginia, face and shoulder; R. E. Rawls and wife, of Virginia; H. C. Ryals, of Lumber City; J. Wilson, of Chauncey, arm broken. Others slightly injured are: Mrs. C. B Miller; Joe E. D. Carr, and Causby S. Smith, both of Green county, Ga. All the above killed and injured are white.

The town of Calhoun, lying north of Atlanta, was almost demolished. A house occupied by a woman and several children was blown to kindling wood, but none of the inmates were injured. A negro was killed in the town of Austell. A great number of churches were destroyed, especially those of the colored people, which, as a rule, were poorly built. The lumber regions have suffered greatly.

The storm began in the southern portion of the state and passed out to the northward. The telegraph wires are down in all directions south, and the information received thus far has been from passengers on in-coming trains.

It is feared that when the back counties are heard from the list of deaths and injuries and the stories of devastation will be greatly added to.

Unprecedented Suffering in Hungary.

VIENNA, March 22.—The floods prevailing throughout Hungary are increasing in volume and extent, and the suffering resulting therefrom is reported as unprecedented. Large numbers of houses have been swept away and many persons drowned. The destruction of horses, cattle, food, forage, and other property is so enormous that the pecuniary loss can scarcely be estimated.

FRED GRANT ON BADEAU.

He Thinks the General's Letter Ingenious but Not Ingenuous.

NEW YORK, March 22.—When Col. Fred Grant read Gen. Badeau's letter relating to his claims for work on the "Memoirs," he said: "It is ingenious, but not ingenuous. As a whole it is untrue. I do not care for the attacks Badeau may make on me. They hurt no one. But we are all defending my father from the insinuations and reflections of this man. We have the truth on our side."

Col. Grant has in his possession the original of the letter of May 5, 1887, which Gen. Badeau claims the colonel wrote to him, but which Gen. Grant signed. It was examined by a reporter. The sheets were of yellow paper, evidently a portion of a pad, each one having seemingly been torn off as it was filled with writing. The chirography is also in pencil. In the postscript it almost becomes an irregular and painful scrawl, without any attention to the lines across the page. There could be no doubt of the authorship of that document. When the sheets were handed back to Col. Grant he said:

"That is the letter Badeau gives me the credit of writing. I wish I could write such a letter. You can now say truly that Gen. Grant did not dictate a line or even a word. He handed to me a copy, signed the copy, and the copy was forwarded to Gen. Badeau."

Gen. Sherman, in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue hotel, was asked his opinion of the Grant-Badeau controversy Wednesday night and, with a significant shrug, the general replied: "Of one thing I am certain—Gen. Badeau did not write the Grant letter to Badeau.

HONEST OLD DICK'S THEFT'S.

Not So Big As First Reported, But They Will Do.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 22.—There are no new developments with regard to the defalcation of the ex-treasur of the state, James W. Tate. The amount of the deficit is still a matter of uncertainty. It is now thought Tate went direct to Buffalo, and thence to Canada. Auditor Hewitt said Wednesday that he had found that the shortage would fall under $200,000 but above $190,000. The report recommending the impeachment of Treasurer Tate has been adopted by the legislature, and the resolution authorizing the offering of a reward of $5,000 for his apprehension also passed.

It is said that Tate has property in Frankfort and elsewhere which is worth $167,000.

The Virulent Berlin Press.

LONDON, March 22.—The attacks of the Berlin press upon Dr. MacKenzie have become so persistent and so virulent that surprise is expressed on all sides that the authorities have not resorted to prosecution of the offenders. Had any German been so shamefully abused by the newspapers of the capital the offending editors would have found themselves in the clutches of the law in short order. The savage articles hurled at MacKenzie do him no harm, but they undoubtedly do serve to intensify the already bitter hatred of the people toward the empress, and this fact furnishes the strongest reason why the authorities should prevent their further publication.

Railway Officials Chosen.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The stockholders of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railroad Wednesday elected these directors: John Jacob Astor, Samuel Sloan, R. S. Ralston, James Roosevelt, Wm. Dowd, Elihu Root, James D. Smith, H. H. Cook and Richard King, of New York; R. R. Hitt, C. R. Cummings and John B. Carson, of Illinois, and J. M. Fetter, of Kentucky. William Dowd was elected president, John B. Carson vice-president and general manager, and W. H. Lewis treasurer and secretary. The net earnings of the road for 1887 were $805,925.63.

A General Tie-Up Averted By Arthur.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 22.—It transpires that a general tie-up of northwestern roads has only been prevented by Chief Arthur's counsels. The men have been on the point of striking for some time, but were unwilling to take the responsibility of doing so without the approval of the grand officers and the whole support of the brotherhood. Committees of engineers and firemen went to Chicago Tuesday to consult Arthur. On the result of their visit depends whether a general tie-up will be begun or not.

A Third Party in Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., March 22.—The Ontario branch of the Dominion Temperance alliance, in session in this city, has endorsed the proposition for a national convention to form a Prohibition or third political party.

No Verdict at Columbus, O., Yet.

COLUMBUS, O., March 22.—The jury in the tally-sheet case has not yet agreed. They were locked up again Wednesday night.

Threaten to Leave Boston.

BOSTON, March 22.—The cigar manufacturers, representing a capital of $5,000,000 and employing 5,000 men, threaten to remove their business to New York because of the strike of their hands. In January the manufacturers notified their employes that they would have to make an average cut of $2 per week on and after March 1. On Feb. 7 the men, authorized by the International union, went on a strike. The manufacturers were unable to fill their places and their manufactories have since been idle, entailing great loss.

A Fireman's Terrible Death.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 22.—Anoka, Minn., special to The Dispatch says: Frank Randolph, the driver of a fire engine, was instantly killed at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning by being thrown from the engine just as it left the engine-house. The hind wheel of the engine passed over his head, completely cutting off the top, and making it flat as a board. He was about 40 years of age, and leaves a wife.

Passengers in Danger of Starving.

OWATONNA, Minn., March 22.—It snowed all day Tuesday, and a blizzard set in at night and continued to grow more severe Wednesday. The regular night passenger train on the Northwestern road is snowbound nine miles east of here with about 200 persons on board. Fuel and provisions are exhausted, and relief teams with supplies and a force of men with shovels have started for the train. It is growing colder, and fears are entertained for the safety of the passengers and the relief force.

A Dastardly Sort of Veteran.

TIFFIN, O., March 22.—Louis Watchier, who had recently received $1,600 back pension, and who had been on a protracted spree, abusing his wife to such an extent that she had applied for a divorce, capped the climax Wednesday morning by securing a bull-dog revolver and called on his wife at 114 East Market street, where he found her in the kitchen. After some words had passed between them he started to leave, and, upon reaching the door, he turned, and pulling the revolver from his pocket, fired. The ball struck the woman in the forehead, glanced, and entered her right arm. She screamed and fled, Watchier pursuing and shooting her again, the ball splintering both bones of the forearm. The wounded woman was cared for, and although seriously injured, it is thought she will live. Watchier was arrested and jailed.

Lewis Choked Off By Police.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 22.—In the third bout of the Lewis-Gallagher wrestling match in this city Wednesday night the police interferred, and the match was declared a draw, and the purse of $250 declared off. Lewis had thrown Gallagher twice by using his "strangle" hold, and was fast choking him into insensibility when the match was broken up.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 21.

Board of trade quotations to-day were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 May, opened 77⅛c, closed 77¼c; June, opened 78c, closed 77⅝-¾c; July, opened 77¾c, closed 77¾c. Corn—No. 2 May opened 50⅝-½c, closed 49⅝c bid; June, opened 50⅛-¼c, closed 49½c bid; July, opened 50⅜c, closed 49¾c bid. Oats—No. 2 May, opened 30⅝-¾c, closed 30¼c; June, opened 30⅝c, closed 30¼c bid; July, opened 29¾c, closed 29¾c asked. Pork—May, opened $14.10, closed $13.95 asked; June, opened $14.00, closed $14.00 asked. Lard—May, opened $7.55 asked, closed $7.52½ bid.

Live stock—Following were the quotations at the Union Stock yards: Hogs—Market opened active and firm, with prices 5@10c higher; light grades, $5.20@5.40; rough packing, $5.15@5.30; mixed lots, $5.25@5.45; heavy packing and shipping lots, $5.35@5.65. Cattle—Market strong; beeves, $3.40@5.20; cows, $2.00@3.35; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.60. Sheep—Weak; natives, $3.90@5.00; westerns, $5.00@5.85; lambs, $5.50@6.50.

Produce: Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 28@29c per lb; fancy dairy, 23@24c; packing stock, 13@14c. Eggs—Fresh laid, 14@14½c per doz; ice house, 8c. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 11@11½c per lb; turkeys, 11@14c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 9@10c. Potatoes—85@90c per bu.; sweet potatoes, $2.50@4.00 per bbl. Apples—Choice, $2.50@3.50 per bbl. Cranberries—Bell and cherry, $9.00 per bbl; bell and bugle, $9.25.

NEW YORK, March 21.

Wheat—Quiet; No. 1 red state, 91½@92c; No. 2 do, 90¼c; No. 2 red winter and April, 88⅞c; do May, 89⅛c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed cash, 60¼c; do March, 58⅛c; do May, 57⅜c. Oats—Easier; No. 1 white state, 43c; No. 2 do, 38@39c; No. 2 mixed April, 36⅝c. Rye—Dull and unchanged. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Dull, mess, $14.75@15.00 for 1 year old. Lard—March $7.90; April, $7.75.

What Am I To Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constipation may be a sympton or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence in the pit of the stomache. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

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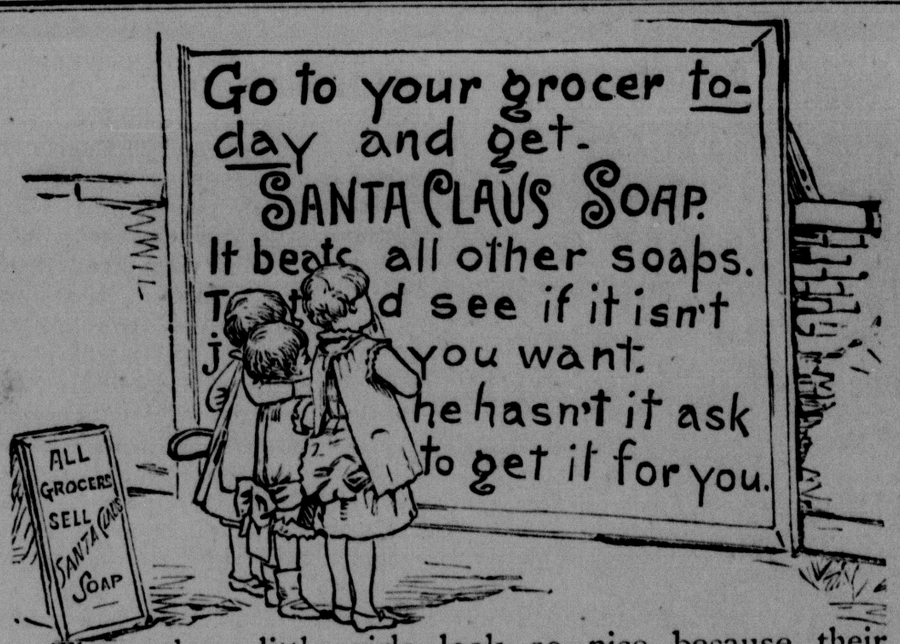
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CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

No. 6, Atlantic Express	3:10 A.M.	A
" 8, Clinton Ex., arrive 6:47, leave	7:02 A.M.	C
" 4, Denver "	10:52 A.M.	A
" 2, Marshall'n Ex., ar. 2:05, leave	2:20 P.M.	C
" 8, Limited Ex.	4:46 A.M.	A

GOING WEST.

No. 5, Pacific Express	2:06 A.M.	A
" 1, Marshall'n Ex., ar. 12:25, leave	12:45 P.M.	C
" 8, Denver Express	3:42 P.M.	A
" 7, Clinton Ex., arrive 7:42, leave	7:57 P.M.	C
" 7, Limited Ex.	10:37 P.M.	A

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows:

EAST BOUND.

No. 46,	7:50 A.M., bet'wn Sterling and Turner.	C
" 34,	3:00 P.M., " Clinton and M. Park.	C
" 18,	9:07 P.M., " " " Cortland.	A

WEST BOUND.

No. 35,	6:47 A.M. bet'wn Rochelle and Clinton.	C
" 17,	9:30 P.M., " Cortland " "	C
" 45,	2:05 P.M., " Turner and Sterling	C
" 19,	5:34 P.M., " " " "	C

A Daily.
C Daily except Sunday.

E. E. MANNING, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger†	11:05	A.M
Passenger†	3:15	"
New Passenger†	5:57	P.
Freight	6:00	

GOING NORTH.

Passenger	2:15	P.M
Passenger‖	1:30	A.M
New Paassenger	6:15	"
Freight	6:20	"
Freight	11:05	A.M

†Daily except Sunday
‖Daily except Monday

W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

NORTH DIXON.

SOUTH BOUND:

No. 1, Passenger	11:00 A.M.	A
No. 3, Passenger	3:05	A
No. 5, Mendota Passenger	5:52 P.M.	A

NORTH BOUND.

No. 4, Passenger	6:20 A.M.	A
No. 2, Passenger	2:22 P.M.	A
No. 6, Passenger	1:35 A.M.	B

A Daily except Sunday.
B Daily except Monday.

C. G. ALBRIGHT, Agt.

PRIVATE FIFERS SPEECH.

Senator Fifer, of Bloomington, at the meeting recently of the Republican State Central Committee, being called upon by the Chairman addressed the meeting as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:—We have heard many good speeches and many good reports from the different sections of this great State. I hale, not from Appomattox and the celebrated Apple-tree exactly, but from the next best place, the fair County of McLean, which geographically and ornamentally we sometimes think is the breast pin of this gallant Republican State; a county where Republicanism is a constituent of the common air; a county in which under the wise admonition of that great father of Republicanism, Abraham Lincoln, this Republican party was born; a county which gave Grant 2500 majority and proposes to beat even her splendid record at the coming election in November. What I have said in regard to McLean county as regards its Republicanism, will apply with equal force to the entire 14th district.

A party asking the support of a free people should be able to look forward without fear and look backward without shame. Twenty-three years have brought us beyond the sound of Grant's cannon at Petersburgh. A new generation with faces toward the rising sun are upon the stage; In the race for industrial success men look more to the future than to the past; and in my judgement the party that succeeds at the coming presidential election must show not only a better record, but also a better prospectus than its opponent. If a record alone insured success the Republicans would never have lost power. If a record alone could defeat a party, the Democrats could not, any time in forty years, have carried the filthiest ward in New York City.

But three years ago an inscrutable Providence, moving in a mysterious way, permitted this Democratic party to come into power in this country. For twenty-four years the Republican party had triumphed at the polls; but now, since the advent of Democracy, its greater triumph is in the servile imitation by its defamers. The party in power has in three years proved itself the most musty and nauseous depository of political vacuity and decay to be found in the world. There are barely enough live men in the Democratic museum to exhibit the mumies and take gate money. The public service runs to day solely upon the momentum of Republican force and ideas; and those in power, though having the desire, have not the courage to change its course. All they can do is to ride.

The Democratic party arrived at the White House without a single sincere conviction it dared avow. The barbarous ideas which had once vitalized it for evil had all been consumed years before in the white heat of the aroused public sentiment of Christendom—in fact slain by the rising spirit of militant Republicanism. Through all the grand years of Republican progress—the grandest years in American history, aye, the grandest years in human history,—the leaders of the Democratic party sat like dazed owels upon a dry limb of the charred and blackened trunk of Rebellion, and solemnly hooted that constitutional liberty was being destroyed by the Republican party. The great statemen and patriots who arose to immortality out of slavery's decline, and stand to-day cannonized in the grateful memories of a race, were all, in the active days of their glory, the targets of Democratic abuse. The politics of each successive Democratic campaign consisted in taking back an old falsehood and telling a new one. Even the sweet uses of adversity seemed lost upon the Democratic managers.

But we can afford to forgive all the hard words said of us by the Democratic party in view of the great admiration attested by their actions which speak louder than words. Imitation is the highest possible praise. Through all the years of Democratic abuse that party has been industriously padding out its withered frame and shrunken shanks, in the vain hope of making them fill the Republican pattern, and really it is not their fault if our old clothes don't fit them. Through the dust and debris which marks the historic course of Republican achievement the managers of the Democratic party have crawled slavishly on their bellies after the advancing Republican column. They wear no plume they did not pluck from the tail of the Republican eagle about the time the bird was ready to shed.

Searching around in the dark political corners the Democrats at length found in their party a "village statesman," so obscure as not to be widely odious. They took this man up and loudly proclaimed him a great savant and political reformer. True, he had then never reformed anything, and has not yet, but there is a theory that he can and will. Anthems were sung over his discovery, in which Mr. Curtis and Mr. Schurz carried the alto and treble, and the reformers of Tammany furnished the bass. This champion of Democratic reform was altogether too lofty to become interested in the little question that troubled Lincoln and Grant twenty-five years ago The reformer could not hear the guns of Sumpter, nor the echoing call of Father Abraham for three hundred thousand more. The eye so keen for the puny abuses of the civil service could only see the "glory of the coming Lord" through the medium of a substitute; and when peace and freedom blushed over a glad land the heart of the reformer thrilled by proxy. The great moral movement of the centuries thundered itself through the hayday of Grover Cleveland's youth and he made no sign. Such small things were beneath him. He was evidently waiting for the disabled soldier on whose scarred and shrivelled person he might illustrate the benificence of modern Democratic reform.

Impartial history will write it down that this Government had never, since Washington's first inauguration, been more faithfully, more honestly or more efficiently administered than it was on the day Arthur passed it over into the hands of Cleveland; and yet a campaign of the most virulent abuse and falsehood deceived some Republicans into believing there was corruption in high places, and that the public good required "a change."

The vain efforts of Mr. Cleveland to carry out the false pretense of the campaign and pose before the world as a reformer, have been painful in the extreme, and remind one of nothing so much as a hippopotamus trying to balance on a slack rope. His whole administration has been a solemnly stupid masquerade with spoils and party greed as its real motive, and civil service reform as its false and dishonest pretense. Despite the vigilance of Illinois' own great reformer, Mr. Oberly, the public service has been made the battening-ground of campaign strikers, where the dirtiest party service finds high and sure reward. It was, I believe, a member of the president's own party who said tried Democrats were all right, but he objected to tried and convicted Democrats.

Not least of the duties of the next Republican canvass will be to tear the mask from this reform humbug. The facts are at hand and the fraud under which Democracy came in must be exposed; and when exposed the American people will lash it from its high place with a whip of scorpions.

The president realizing the thinness of the ice beneath the Democratic reformatory has lately made a feint in the direction of the surplus and the tariff. One naturally asks, in view of his present alarm, why he did not mention the subject sooner. Emerging from the fog of his own turgid rhetoric, to make his first intelligible utterance on any question of national importance, Mr. Cleveland proves himself the sworn enemy, not of the inequalities of the present tariff, but the enemy of the principle of protection. The Republican party long ago set the example of revising the tariff, and may be relied on to correct all its present and future inequalities But there is one thing the American people will never allow; they will never permit the men who can only view the tariff from the cupola of an English factory through the free-trade goggles of Richard Cobden, men to whom American soup tastes better out of English spoons, and who think this country should confine its manufacture to splitting rails and half-soling boots; the people, I say, will never allow such men to lay their unholy, unwashed and ignorant hands upon the citadel of American industry.

The Democrats are rapidly preparing the trap door in the political bridge through which, on next November, they will fall forever. A commonwealth larger in population and wealth than Virginia was in 1790, filled with intelligence and wealth, and all the best elements of northern progress, knocking vainly at our northern door for six years, has been denied statehood for the crime of being Republican. At the same time by the avowed consummation of the most enormous unpunished constitutional crime of the age, forty men, all accomplices in the act, sit in Congress upon the basis of a disfranchised constituency, and vote that Dakota must stay out.

Under color of a forced interpretation of the words of a treaty the plainest commercial rights are, with circumstances of studied outrage, denied American fishermen by a petty British province, and a nerveless and pusillanimos state department lifts no hand to aid them or to vindicate American honor.

Can the downfall of a party reponsible for such outrage, be doubtful before an intelligent public? The reform mask is already worn out and discloses the hideous features. The people demand the substance and not the flitting shadow of reform. They have now learned, too, that such reform must come through the success of the Republican party which has given to this Republic every principle and every idea of real value which has crystalized in the medium of American politics in the last fifty years.

A MAN WHO DYES TO LIVE.—There is in Tacoma, W. T., a man who dyes to live and lives to dye, and the more he dyes the better he lives. This man writes to say:—"For the past two years I have been a perfect martyr to dyspepsia; all the food I would take into my stomach turned my insides into a boiling cauldron of acid, generating pains and discomfort throughout my system. I have tried all kinds of remedies, and the only *unfailing* one I ever found is Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. I am glad to recommend these to all who suffer from this dread complaint, because I am sure they will give relief. W. D. ROBERTSON, Tacoma Steam Dye Works." Sold by Tillson & Hayden. 2

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Diseases can be cured, if properly treated in time, as shown by the following statement from D. D. FREEMAN, Sydney: "Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks, and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me pleasure to testify that SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and Soda has given me great relief, and I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition, I would say that it is very pleasant to take."

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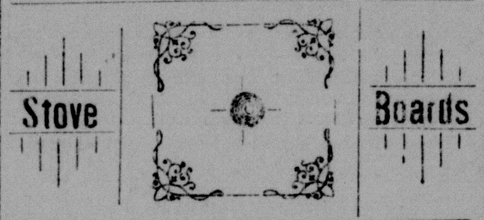


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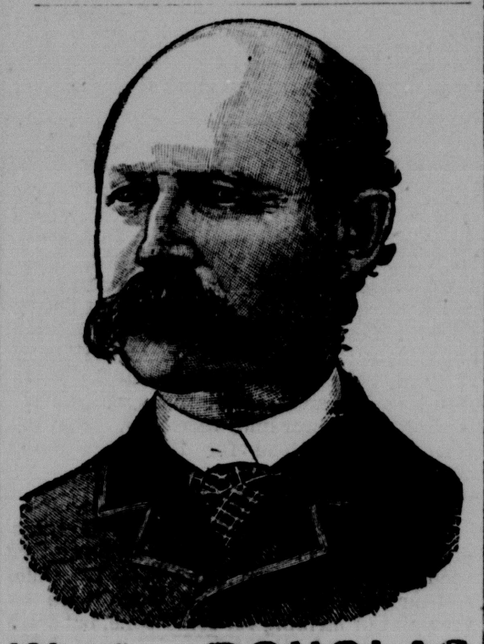


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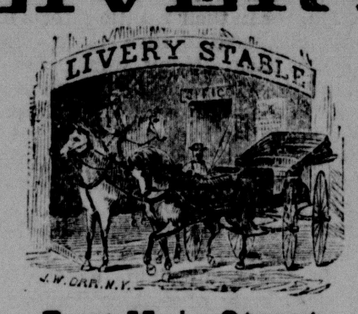
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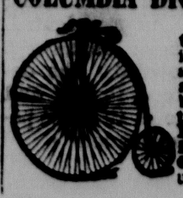
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